

JPRS 79746

28 December 1981

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 252

Selections from JIEFANGJUN HUABAO, No. 10, 1981

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### GUILIN ARMY SCHOOL STUDENTS TRAIN IN MOUNTAINS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981  
pp 18-19

[Article by Miao Yongzhong [4924 3057 1813] et al.: "Crossing Mountains and Ravines To Learn Skills--Sidelights on Teaching Activities of Guilin Army School"]

[Text] In the mountainous areas north of Guilin, Guangxi, there are high mountains and steep slopes, thick grass and dense forests. It is here that students of the Guilin Army School cross mountains and ravines, thrust deep and outflank in carrying out tactical training.

In February 1979, this school organized the whole student body and some instructors to take part in the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, in which they were tempered. After the war, the school's party committee enriched the teaching content with this experience of actual warfare.

Teaching the students to master the skills of fighting in mountainous areas with dense forests and grottos is a major course in the school. Once, when an instructor was teaching the tactics of attacking in karst mountain areas, he cited the attack on Mount (Changbai) [7022 4101] by the 4th Company of a certain unit of the border defense units: Mount (Changbai) is over 700 meters high; on its top bushes grow thickly and it is studded with grottos. The Vietnamese army called it the first protective "natural barrier." After receiving their combat mission, officers and men of the 4th Company occupied the mountain top under cover of night and then, by the tactic of moving down the mountain in small groups via many routes, pursued the enemy troops into the grottos to annihilate them. After 2 days and nights of fighting, all the enemy defenders were wiped out. The instructor's recounting of the experience of the 4th Company in switching from a strong attack to a surprise attack, from a concentrated attack to an attack by small groups taking many routes to strike at the enemy, and from an upward attack to a plunging attack enlightened everybody. Subsequently the instructor led the students into the field, where they repeatedly drilled, from deploying troops to disposing firepower, according to the terrain features of dense forests and many grottos, so that they mastered many tactics of attacking enemy troops in grottos.

Practice in the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam made the students better understand the importance of mastering military topography. They

selected as their training ground terrain characterized by high mountains and steep slopes, dense forests and thick fog, and, through unceasing study and drill, improved their ability to read and use maps.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Student Xiao Shaoping [5135 4801 1627] (second from right), combat hero second class, studying firing principles with his fellow students.
2. A corner of the Guilin Army School, surrounded by strange peaks and green waters.
3. In close coordination, they practice the combat movements of combing a grotto for the "enemy."
4. In complex terrain, they search for a point on the map in their study of military topography.
5. They study diligently and train hard to master the skills of wiping out firing points in grottos.

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CSO: 4005/194

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### CHINA'S DEFENSE INDUSTRY PRODUCES CIVILIAN PRODUCTS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981  
pp 26-27

[Article: "Large Varieties of Civilian Products"]

[Text] Under the new situation whereby various fronts throughout the country are implementing the party Central Committee's policy on readjusting the national economy, various scientific research and production units of the national defense industry have, in accordance with the policy of "army-people unity and peacetime-wartime unity," actively engaged in the research and manufacture of civilian products. At the same time they have ensured that the task of producing military products is fulfilled so that they can do their part to assist the country in its economic construction, bring about a prosperous market and improve the people's livelihood. As a result of this undertaking to manufacture civilian products, not only has the economy come alive but a number of nonprofitable units have changed from suffering losses to realizing profits.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Light weight and easy to operate mopeds made in Jiangxi's Hongdu Machinery Plant are about to leave the plant.
2. The Zhongqing Air Compressor Plant uses leftover bits and pieces of industrial materials to make coat racks which are deeply appreciated by the masses.
3. An automated bread production line successfully developed by the Zhuzhou No 608 Research Institute. The entire process from putting together and mixing ingredients, shaping the dough, baking to packaging is automatically and completely done by machine.
4. China's first automated equipment for manufacturing tires was successfully developed by the Wangjiang Machinery Plant.
5. Under the assistance of units concerned, Shanghai's Xinyue Plant has developed a large-scale precision instrument for making observation and analysis—an electronic microscope with a magnification of 800,000 times.

6. Zhujiang brand cameras made by the Jinguang Instrument Plant are rated better than those made last year.
7. Scientific and technical personnel of the Nanjing Solid Electronic Components Research Institute have successfully developed a receiver equipment which can directly pick up television programs transmitted from international satellites.

CSO: 4005/325



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### LANZHOU HOWITZER COMPANY TRAINS IN DESERT MOVEMENT

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981  
pp 28-29

[Article by Wu Tianhe [2976 1131 0678] et al.: "Trucks and Cannons Cross the Desert"]

[Text] One by one trucks towing cannons move across the barren desert, sometimes far and sometimes near, sometimes hidden and sometimes exposed.... This is the 3d Howitzer Company of a certain unit of the Lanzhou Units, proceeding from the requirements of actual warfare, practicing its operational skills in moving across a region of unbroken sand dunes.

Owing to their unusual lack of sources of water and the softness of their geological texture, desert regions pose many difficulties for the movement of motorized units. Based on the characteristics of deserts, the officers and men of the 3d Company through carrying out many training drills have gradually found some feasible methods to cope with these difficulties. For example, a moving vehicle can easily fall into a sandpit and, because its wheels slip, it will sink deeper and deeper. To solve this difficult problem, they use wooden sticks, split logs, and shovels carried on each vehicle to dig out the sand and prop up the vehicle. They also studied and analyzed the characteristic of a desert in that because of the lack of moisture the sticking property of its soil is poor: the more the soil is crushed the softer it becomes. Discovering the law that many vehicles cannot move along one route, they adopted the method of vehicles going in the same direction by many routes with only one vehicle moving along one route. "Go low, not high, and run smoothly along the troughs" is also a piece of knowledge they learned from practice. The troughs between the sand dunes hold quite a bit of water and the sand's binding property is fairly good, so that the surface is more solid than the sand dunes. By traveling along the troughs the vehicles save more time and fuel than they would by traveling on the sand dunes.

When artillery troops move across a barren desert, concealing themselves by camouflage is a formidable task. Where there is natural vegetation, they camouflage themselves by using such plants as red willow, camel thorn, and splendid achnatherum. Where there is no vegetation, they use camouflage nets colored like sand dunes. To confuse the enemy, they also, as appropriate, set up dummy cannons and dummy positions so as to preserve themselves and destroy the enemy.



#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. A soldier gathers such plants as splendid achnatherum to camouflage trucks and cannons.
2. Making an immediate move to dig a truck out of a sandtrap.
3. Soldiers make nothing of hardships to camouflage their combat position.
4. Trucks and cannons crossing barren desert.
5. Carefully doing reconnaissance work along the road to make sure the trucks advance smoothly.
6. Placing bundles of wood under the split-trail to improve firing accuracy.

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### PLA UNIT CONDUCTS TRAINING AT THE ZUOJIANG RIVER

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981  
pp 30-31

[Article by Wu Dayong [0702 1129 0516]: "A Skillful Crossing of the Zuojiang River"]

[Text] The Zuojiang River is a tributary of the upper reaches of the Yujiang River that has deep water, swift currents and steep banks. It is located in Guangxi Autonomous Region. It was here that the officers and men of the 7th Red Army fought a bloody battle against the enemy. Promoting this glorious tradition of the Red Army, the commanders and fighters of an unidentified unit rigorously conducted training at the Zuojiang River in the skill of river crossing.

One key emphasis in river crossing training is to swim across fully armed. Every day the fighters trained a few hours in the river. They proceeded in an orderly way and step by step, first training in swimming across individually and unarmed and then swimming across in squads, platoons and companies armed with weapons. They also trained in such tactical skills as maintaining combat formation in swift currents, firing at the enemy from the water and climbing up the banks to occupy the beachhead. In order to get more training in a few more river crossing skills, the commanders and fighters also visited the engineering corps and took the local people as their teachers to learn how to make use of what materials are easily available to build bamboo rafts. At the beginning many individuals did not know how to paddle or pole a raft, so some rafts overturned in the river, some kept spinning around in circles in the middle of the river and some were even washed away by the swift currents. In the face of difficulties, the cadres and fighters studied diligently, trained hard and assisted and learned from each other. Squad leader Guo Runshui who grew up near the water could handle a raft well, so everyone asked him to show how it was done. After repeated practices, they finally mastered the skill of paddling the bamboo rafts.

On the day of testing training results, when the command for the exercise was sounded, an assault fendui riding in attack crafts started out and were followed by fighters paddling bamboo rafts advancing close together. The people applauded these fighters who had used simple materials to tame the turbulent currents. Battling the waves, several hundreds fully armed cadres and fighters swam across the river. They held their combat formation from start to end and successfully reached the other side of the river...

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Bamboo rafts which look like light crafts move swiftly across toward the other side of the river.
2. Infantrymen being carried across the river in attack crafts.
3. An assault fendui reaches the other side of the river and quickly occupies the beachhead.
4. Amphibious armored vehicles force their way across the river.
5. Squad leader Guo Runshui (right) leads fighters in practicing paddling bamboo rafts.
6. Advancing bravely in swift currents, fully armed fighters swim across the river.

CSO: 4005/325

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### AUTOMATIC SANDTABLE IMPROVES INSTRUCTION AT XI'AN ARMY SCHOOL

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981 p 42

[Article in "Flowers of Innovation" column by Hu Yaohui [5170 5069 6540]: "Automatic Sandtable for the Three Defenses"]

[Text] People standing in front of the automatic display sandtable can see groups of aircraft flying in formation, an atomic mushroom cloud shooting into the sky, and dust from firing guns being wafted by the wind. The sandtable also shows guided missiles in flight, flashes from the reports of cannons, rapidly turning radar, vehicles racing about.... All of this constitutes a three-dimensional view of war under modern conditions. This automatic sandtable used for instruction in the "three defenses" was successfully designed and erected, with the help of other comrades, by instructor Zhang Lu [1728 6922] of the comprehensive teaching and research section of the Xi'an Army School.

Zhang Lu's educational level is comparatively low, and he encountered many difficulties in designing such a complex automatic sandtable. But he pressed forward in the face of difficulties and for over a year he assiduously perused "Transistor Switching Circuits," "Radio Technology," "Mechanics," and other books. Through many experiments, sometimes working continuously for several days and nights, in the end he successfully built the sandtable, thus making a contribution to the modernization of teaching in the school, for which he received a citation for meritorious service, third class.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Students in front of the automatic sandtable viewing a "battle display."
2. Sandtable showing destruction of the adversary's tanks.

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### RADIO FOR INFANTRY-TANK COMMUNICATION DEVELOPED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 10, 1981 p 42

[Article in "Flowers of Innovation" column by Li Jianmin [2621 1696 3046]:  
"Infantry-Tank Coordination Radio"]

[Text] "07,07," "70 calling, come in." "70,70," "This is 07...." This was a linkup between infantry-tank coordination radios. This small radio was successfully developed by radio technician Xiong Xianwen [3574 7341 2429], mechanic Liu Fan [0491 0416], and tank repairman Ma Xiaojun [7456 2556 0193]--all of a certain unit of the Chengdu Units.

The radio, made with China's fairly advanced integrated circuit components, comes in two models, A and B. Model A is installed inside the tank and controlled by either the tank's commander or its gunner; Model B is carried and used by the infantry commander. On moderately undulating terrain, the radio's range is over 1 kilometer, thereby solving fairly well the problem of communication and liaison for coordinating infantry-tank training. To commend the advanced, the higher authorities awarded Xiong Xianwen the title of "advanced scientific and technical worker," Liu Fan the citation for merit second class, and Ma Xiaojun the citation for merit third class.

### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Tank commander communicating by Model A radio.
2. Infantry commander directing tanks to target via Model B radio.
3. Infantry-tank coordination radio. On the left Model A, on the right Model B.
4. Development group listens to reports on use of the radio.

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**DATE FILMED**

Jan. 4, 1982